Reaction of Suzuki Motors Company on disinvestment of Government equity

3947. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Suzuki Motors Company has been consulted in the matter of disinvestment of equity of Government; and

(b) if so, the Company's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The Government, at this stage, has decided to adopt the option of offer of shares on a rights basis to the existing shareholders with a renunciation option for the Government in the case of Maruti Udyog Ltd. Negotiations with Suzuki Motor Corporation Limited have not yet been completed and as such it is premature to indicate the reaction of Suzuki Motor Corporation Limited.

India's Share in World Population

3948. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India has added about 181 million persons to its population between 1999-2001, which was more than the estimated population of Brazil, the fifth most populous country in the world;

(b) whether India's share of the world population stood at 16.7 per cent;

(c) which State is most populous and which State is with lowest percentage of population in the country; and

(d) the concrete steps Government have taken or propose to take so as to give incentives to persons following family control schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As per UN Publication, projected population of the World for 2000 was 6055 million. India's population as on 1st March, 2001 was

1027 million which is 17.00 percent of the total world population.

(c) The State of Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State in India contributing 16.17 percent of total population whereas the state of Sikim is with the lowest percentage of 0.05 only.

(d) The list of Promotional and Motivational measures for adoption of the small family norm as per National Population Policy, 2000 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Promotional and motivational measures for adoption of the Small Family Norm as per population policy—2000

The following promotional and motivational measures will be under taken:—

(i) Panchayats and Zila Parishads will be rewarded and honoured for exemplary performance in universalising the small family norm, achieving reductions in infant mortality and birth rates; and promoting literacy with completion of primary schooling.

(ii) The Balika Samridhi Yojana run by the Department of Women and Child Development, to promote survival and care of the girl child, will continue. A cash incentive of Rs. 500 is awarded at the birth of the girl child of birth order 1 or 2.

(iii) Maternity Benefit Scheme run by the Department of Rural Development will continue. A cash incentive of Rs. 500 is awarded to mothers who have their first child after 19 years of age, for birth of the first or second child only. Disbursement of the cash award will in future be linked to compliance with antenatal check up, institutional delivery by trained birth attendant, registration of birth and BCG imunisation.

(iv) A Family Welfare-linked Health Insurance Plan will be established. Couples below the poverty line, who undergo sterilisation with not more than two living children, would become eligible (along with children) for health insurance (for hospitalisation) not exceeding Rs.5000, and a personal accident insurance cover for the spouse undergoing sterilisation.

(v) Couples below the poverty line, who marry after the legal age of marriage, register the marriage, have their first child after the mother reaches the age of 21, accept the small family norm, and adopt a terminal method after birth of the second child, will be rewarded.

(vi) A revolving fund will be set up for income-generating activities by village level self-help groups, who provide community-level health care services.

(vii) Creches and childcare centres will be opened in rural areas and urban slums. This will facilitate and promote participation of women in paid employment.

(viii) A wider, affordable choice of contraceptives will be made accessible at diverse delivery points, with counselling services to enable acceptors to exercise voluntary and informed consent.

(ix) Facilities for safe abortion will be strengthened and expanded.

(x) Products and services will be made affordable through innovative social marketing schemes.

(xi) Local entrepreneurs at village levels will be provided soft loans and encouraged to run ambulance services to supplement the existing arrangements for referral transporation.

(xii) Increased vocational training schemes for girls, leading to self-empoyment will be encouraged.

(xiii) Strict enforcement of Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1976.

(xiv) Strict enforcement of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994.

(xv) Soft loans to ensure mobility of the ANMs will be increased.

(xvi) The 42nd Constitutional Amendment has frozen the number of representatives in the Lok Sabha (on the basis of population) at 1971 Census levels. The freeze is currently valid until 2001, and has served as an incentive for State Governments to fearlessly pursue the agenda for population stabilisation. This freeze needs to be extended until 2026.

Primary Health Centres

†3949. SHRI MUNAVVAR HASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of primary health centres in the districts of Aajamgarh, Mau and Muzaffarnagar, till 31st March, 2001;

(b) the number of primary health centres out of the above where doctors are not available;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.